

REMNANT OF VILLISTA FOLLOWING SCATTERED INTO THE HIGH HILLS OF CHIHUAHUA

Second American Victory Brings Little Joy to Army People

NEWS RECEIVED CALMLY; WORK HAS ONLY BEGUN

Demonstrations That Followed First Encounter with Mexicans Is Not Repeated Upon Publication of Facts.

SUCH ENGAGEMENTS MAY BE EXPECTED

Doubts As to Presence of Leader Are Expressed Amid Difficulties to Be Surmounted Are Many.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

EL PASO, April 4.—The news that the Villistas had suffered a second defeat at the hands of the American troops, this time at Aguas Calientes, thirty miles northeast of Guerrero, was received here today in a markedly sober manner compared with the elation over the first blow struck by Col. Dadd last Wednesday. Confirmation of the news that Villa himself is far to the south, approaching Parral, had materially lessened interest in the actual pursuit and diverted it once more to the railroad problem, which army officers here admit is rapidly becoming acute. There is frank skepticism in army circles here over General Pershing's ability to push much further into Mexico without the aid of the railroads. It is pointed out that the number of men required to guard the present 300 miles or more of communications is out of all proportion to the total number of troops at General Pershing's disposal. Even if General Pershing is able to get the reinforcements he has asked for, the problem will still be a most serious one. Word is awaited from Washington as to the outcome of the negotiations pending with General Carranza as it is felt that some solution must be found to the situation without any great delay.

An American mining man, who has lived for years in the section of the country where Villa is now believed to be, summed up the general feeling in the refugee colony here when he said: "If Villa has got into the country back of Satevo it makes little difference whether the American columns are at his heels or not. He can wave his hat at his pursuers and disappear into the mountains where he couldn't be overtaken in years. That country is an ideal one for fugitives. It is full of convicts, caves, and every kind of natural advantage for the bandits. Water is plentiful and food easy to find. The only chance General Pershing had was to cut Villa off from the south. If he has failed in doing this it will take an army of 100,000 men to search the country between Parral and Torreon."

At the same time the high hopes which were aroused by the reports that Villa was seriously wounded have not been entirely abandoned. In spite of circumstantial contradictions from several sources the story of Villa having been shot was renewed here today in a message General Gavira of Juarez is said to have received from General Luis Gutierrez, Carranza's field commander, in an Associated Press dispatch from Torreon.

The telegram made public by General Gavira follows: "Villa is feeling seriously wounded. He has divided his main body into several small bands taking different directions. The Chihuahua state commander has divided his forces also. General Herrera, near Bustillos; General Cavazos, pursuing bandits from the rear and ought to have reached them today; General Benjamin Garza is reported near Satevo; General Maldonado and Colonels Jesus Hernandez and Clemente Castaneda, with sufficient troops, started today to occupy Naica Santa Gertrudis and nearby points in order to cut off any bandits who go in that direction."

The Torreon dispatch said that persons arriving there from Santa Rosalia said that Villa had been at Naica, ninety miles southeast of Guerrero, three days ago and that he had killed Nicolas Perez, a former bandit. A man who said he had seen the bandit chief asserted that he had been supported on his horse by two soldiers, one on each side of him.

Six Mexicans, accused of a plot to start a revolution in Juarez, have been ordered shot tomorrow morning by General Gavira. According to the Mexican authorities the plot originated in

VOLUNTEER PLAN OF ARMY BILL STILL MUCH IN DOUBT

Senate Adjourns Taking No Vote on the Measure. Party Lines Are Obliterated in the Debates.

SENATE—

Met at noon. Continued consideration of army reorganization bill. HOUSE—Met at 11 a. m. Debate on Rivers and Harbors bill resumed. Voted down all amendments to the Rivers and Harbors bill, considering of which will be resumed next Thursday. Recessed at 5 p. m. until 8 p. m. for night session on unopposed private bills. SENATE—Recessed at 5:45 p. m. to noon Wednesday.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The fate of the federal volunteer plan of the Senate army increase bill was in doubt tonight when the Senate recessed after an all day debate over an amendment by Senator Lee of Maryland, to strike out the provision. At the last moment Chairman Chamberlain asked that the vote be deferred until tomorrow on account of the absence of a number of senators.

Throughout the day meetings were held by both the advocates and opponents of the section, seeking to enlist support of senators who had not finally decided on their stand. Senator Lee was aided in his fight by Senator Lewis of Illinois, while Chamberlain and his endorses were active for their bill and conferred frequently with Republicans. Several senators changed their position during the day.

The only vote taken was that which defeated an amendment offered by Senator Sterling of South Dakota, providing that the national guard should be first called on for service by the federal government in the event of war, coming first after the regular army in order of precedence. There was no roll call. Senator Chamberlain pointed out that the existing law upon which the volunteer army proposal is founded already contained this stipulation.

In the course of the debate Senator Borah of Idaho attacked the scheme to federalize the national guard as proposed in both the House and Senate army bills. He called attention to the West Virginia coal strike, declaring that the actions of the constitution of the state and of the United States had been set aside, when military officers tried those accused of crimes. To place the guard on the federal payroll, he said, was extending encouragement to its use by state officials for purposes outside their rights.

He insisted that the effect of the

Representations to Carranza Have Been Renewed With Use of Railroads Object

(By Review Leased Wire.) WASHINGTON, April 4.—Coinciding with the receipt tonight of news that American troops again had clashed with a force of Villa bandits near Guerrero, it was learned at the State Department that the United States had renewed its representations to General Carranza regarding the shipments of supplies to General Pershing over the Mexican railroads.

A dispatch sent Sunday instructed Special Agent Jno. L. Rogers at Queretaro, to urge the head of the de facto government to fulfill immediately his promise given last week to permit commercial use of the railroads by the American expedition.

Action has been delayed on account of absence of orders from Carranza to his subordinates. With General Pershing's lines of communication constantly lengthening, as evidenced today by a report of the hunt for Villa extending further southward and the announcement that additional troops had been sent into Mexico, the War Department advised the State Department that it was essential that arrangements for the use of the railroads be rushed.

News of Saturday's fight first reached Washington late today in press dispatches. General Funston transmitted a dispatch from General Pershing dated today, at field headquarters, reporting that Col. Brown had encountered a Villa band and was pur-

***** PHOENIX CITY ELECTION. (Special to The Review.)

PHOENIX, April 4.—Peter Corpestein, who since the adoption of the commission form of government has been a member, was today elected mayor of the city over George H. Young, the present incumbent by a majority of 456. James Jones defeated Claude Flacey for a member of the city commission. The electors of the city voted to extend a franchise to the Tucson, Phoenix and Tidewater Railroad for two years. The vote on the matter was 343 to 100. The present election has been one of the hottest in the history of Phoenix. Since the adoption of the commission form of government Phoenix has been in hot water most of the time. Practically during the entire tenure of office by Mayor Young that official has been lined up against the members of the commission.

RECORD BUDGET TO BE RAISED IN BRITAIN CITY ELECTIONS HELD OVER THE COUNTRY

Chancellor of Exchequer, McKenna, Asks Commons to Endorse Budget Amounting to 25 Million Dollars.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

LONDON, April 4.—Faced by the problem of financing for another year of war costing Great Britain £5,000,000 daily, the chancellor of the exchequer, Reginald McKenna, was met at the outset by two favorable circumstances, namely, that owing to the expansive power of British trade, the revenue for the year exceeded the estimated revenue by £27,000,000, while the year's expenses were £25,000,000 below the estimate. By imposing new taxes on amusements, railroad tickets, matches and mineral waters, and raising a number of old taxes, including those on excess war profits, incomes, sugar, cocoa, coffee and motor cars, the chancellor estimated that he will be able to raise about £65,000,000 which is nearly double what many persons thought he could raise by this means.

At the close of an able and lucid speech in the House of Commons, explaining the greatest budget in the world's history, the chancellor made an interesting comparison with German finances, declaring that while Great Britain was raising more than £300,000,000 annually by taxation, the secretary of the German imperial treasury, Dr. Helfferich, was doubtful of an increase of £45,000,000. Explaining his financial methods, Mr. McKenna indicated his desire to avoid anything requiring new sacrifices and he desired to distribute the necessary burdens fairly over the whole country. He said he was aware of no historical parallel in other countries for the willingness displayed by the people of Great Britain to submit cheerfully to the tax gatherers' exactions, but it would be a mistake, he added, to drive this spirit too hard. For instance, he said, he was for an effective increase in the tax on war profits, because he considered this would have the effect of restricting trading.

On the question of the general tariff, which has been the subject of much speculation, McKenna said the government had not yet been converted.

(Continued on Page 6)

WETS AND DRY DIVIDE MANY HONORS IN VOTING

Bloomington and Lockport, Illinois, Goes Wet. Moline Wauchegan Go Dry. Women Are Factors in Voting.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

CHICAGO, April 4.—Important cities were won by both wets and dries in today's local option election. Majorities were not large in any case. Moline and Wauchegan voted to out saloons, while Bloomington and Lockport, after two years of prohibition, voted for the return of saloons. Nearly all the other towns in which local options were held remained either wet or dry as they had been before. The largest city in the class was Rock Island.

The voting dry of Moline was a clear victory for the women as the men rolled up a large majority in favor of retaining saloons. Men to the number of 3,558 voted for saloons, while 3,249 women voted against liquor selling. Only 1,674 women voted for saloons as against 2,330 men. A town that reversed the women of Moline was East Dubuque where most of the female voters favored the wets.

In Cook County, Proviso township, which included nine villages, voted wet. Wheeling township did likewise. Downers Grove township, including the villages of Downers Grove and Hinsdale, in DuPage County, remained dry.

IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., April 4.—Municipal elections were held in Nebraska towns and villages today with the question of saloon license the chief issue. Early returns from over the state indicated a slight gain for the no-license forces, the most notable being that at Fairbury, which changed from wet to dry by a majority of over two hundred.

For the first time in its history North Platte voted out the saloons by a majority of ninety.

WISCONSIN DRYING UP

MILWAUKEE, April 4.—In many towns and villages in Wisconsin which voted on the question of prohibition today the dries appeared to have made gains. Only two towns in Jackson County are left in the wet list. They are the towns of Maryland, where no vote was taken, and Almacenter which stayed wet by a majority of 22. Black River Falls went dry the first time in 20 years by a vote of 50, and Brockway went the same way for the first time in 25 years by eight votes.

NEW RUSSIAN GENERAL.

LONDON, April 4.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says that General Brusiloff, commanding the eighth army, has been appointed commander in chief of the armies of the southwestern front in succession to General Ivanoff.

Battle With Bandits Was Big Running Match With Americans Setting the Pace

(By Review Leased Wire.) GENERAL J. J. PERSHING'S CAMP, SAN GERONIMO RANCH, Chihuahua, April 2.—(By aeroplane and motor couriers to Columbus, April 4.)—The American expeditionary forces, first fight with the Villista bandits was a running match, with the bandits trying to do all the running. This was learned today, when part of Colonel Dadd's command, which participated in the fight, arrived at a supply base near the headquarters camp. When the Americans overtook the Villistas in a surprise attack last Wednesday morning the bandits made no attempt to fight the Americans, whom they equaled in numbers, except when they were brought to bay by the hard riding of the pursuers. Troopers who participated in the fight said the bandits rode silently as if they were in flight.

Few of them yelled, although yelling has been heretofore a characteristic of the Villistas in action. The bandits rode crouched over their horses, scattering over a wide zone, leaving to the American force all the fighting.

These were plainly some of the Villistas who participated in the Columbus raid, and apparently they had no heart left for another battle with the American soldiers. The Guerrero river divided some of the pursuers and the bandits for a time during the five hours running fight. Americans galloped for some distance along one bank of the river, firing as they rode, at bandits on the other side. As the

BANDIT BAND SURPRISED BY TENTH CAVALRYMEN AND ARE ROUTED WITH MANY KILLED

Detachment of Negro Regiment, Under Col. Brown and Formerly Located at Fort Huachuca, Encounters Reganades Near Aguas Calientes During Their Siesta. Mexicans Were Routed and Reports Say 30 to 40 Were Killed.

(By Review Leased Wire.)

SAN GERONIMO, Chih., Mex., April 4.—(Via Aeroplane to Colonia Dublin and by wireless to Columbus, N. M., April 4.)—Two hundred American cavalrymen under Col. W. C. Brown, Tenth Cavalry, defeated an equal force of Villistas in the second engagement of the campaign at Aguas Calientes, 30 miles north of Guerrero on April 1. This report was made to General Pershing today by two Mexican ranchers who said that the Mexican forces lost 30 men and forty horses while the Americans suffered no casualties.

Villa was not with the bandits, according to the ranchmen who asserted that the American troops believed at first they had encountered the bandit chieftain. An investigation showed that he had not been with the detachment.

For hours the American cavalrymen followed Manuel Lopez, one of Villa's lieutenants, and his bandits through tortuous winding canyons and almost impassable trails of the mountains, feeling that they had eluded the pursuers the bandits relaxed their vigilance and before they realized it they were confronted by the troops of the Tenth Cavalry of General Pershing's old regiment, which had been stationed near the town to intercept stray bands, attempting to make their escape.

Only the most meagre details of the ensuing engagements were brought here by the Mexican ranchmen but in many respects it resembled that of a week ago at Guerrero. Immediately the bandits realized the presence of the American troops, they began a hurried disorganized flight from their camp, some seizing their ponies and others trying to make their escape afoot. They were singly and in small parties all firing at the American troops as they fled. None took time to aim, the ranchmen said, and none of the bullets found the khaki clad mark.

Officers here are inclined to believe that if thirty bandits were killed in the running fight, that at least as many were wounded. It was asserted also that because of the nature of the engagement it is probable that some equipment, supplies and prisoners may have been captured.

The ranchman told General Pershing that the Villistas were fleeing in scattered bands of three to five men before the negro cavalrymen.

Reports reaching here indicated that the detachment of the American cavalrymen was the largest detachment of the force defeated and scattered at Guerrero a week ago today by Colonel Dadd's command. These troops were said to have been in the vicinity of Bachinua pass for several days.

Two American scouts reported to General Pershing that they had been fired on by Villa outposts last Friday within the environs of Bachinua and that they had returned the fire without result so far as they knew. Two troops of cavalry, sent to the town to intercept the Villistas, reached there after the command had fled.

IS UNOFFICIAL.

SAN ANTONIO, April 4.—Surprised during their siesta, one of the groups of Villa's forces driven from Guerrero, was defeated Saturday by a squadron of the Tenth Cavalry under Col. W. C. Brown, according to information secured by General Pershing and forwarded by him to General Funston today.

In this second engagement the American troops had with Villa's men, the bandits' loss was estimated at from 30 to forty killed. No mention of American loss was made.

Colonel Brown's encounter with the Mexicans had not been reported to General Pershing when he made his report, his information being gained from friendly Mexicans who had arrived at a point near Rubio where Major Evans, of the Tenth Cavalry, was halted yesterday.

Major Evans reported that Saturday Colonel Brown had encountered a band of Villa's men and was pursuing them through San Antonio. Soon afterward, Mexicans who arrived from that vicinity declared that he had overtaken the wandering bandits at the

village of Aguas Calientes, 29 miles southeast of Bachinua. Villa's men, according to their version of the encounter, appeared wholly unsuspecting of the presence of an enemy a minute before they were attacked. It was about noon when Col. Brown brought his cavalry within easy range. The Mexicans were lying about the place, many of them asleep and all their horses were grazing. In many cases some distance from the men. Details of the action were not told, but the Mexicans said that the Americans captured a number of horses. General Pershing added that his reports of the engagement lacked confirmation, though his credence of the news was indicated by the fact that he transmitted it to General Funston.

The second encounter won of Villa's scattered forces aroused deep interest at General Funston's headquarters, where additional details were awaited eagerly, but the interest in the reports was not comparable to that displayed after the battle at Guerrero, when it was believed the capture of Villa himself was a question of hours. It was realized by army men that the effect of Col. Brown's fight and of other minor engagements that may occur only are unimportant so far as the greater problem of catching Villa is concerned. Engagements of that character may be expected now from time to time and the running down of the marauding bands is essential to the safety of the American column, but it was indicated the only effects, so far as Villa is concerned, will be to destroy the moral of his supporting force and depriving him of a certain amount of strength.

There are known to be other bands operating in the same part of Mexico and a part of the American forces must remain to deal with them while the other part pushes on in the pursuit of the fugitive chief.

The action south of Bachinua only served to stiffen the opinion of staff officers that if the punitive expedition is to complete its work a great many more troops must be sent into the country on the Mexican central railroad from Juarez to Chihuahua and even through Chihuahua to points further south.

The admission at General Funston's headquarters today that the success of the expedition now depended largely on the freer use of the railroads or the material strengthening of the long round about line of communication and its branches, revealed a situation that it will plan of pursuit.

Villa's latest southward shift was credited in official quarters since it came from consular reports in which the outlaw was located well beyond Chihuahua City and eventually trying to reach Parral or even Torreon or Durango City. In the vicinity of all those cities, there are known to be

(Continued on Page 6)